

Co-Benefits: Evaluating The Multiple Benefits of Clean Energy Actions

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Energy Collaborative Analysis Workshop
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United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

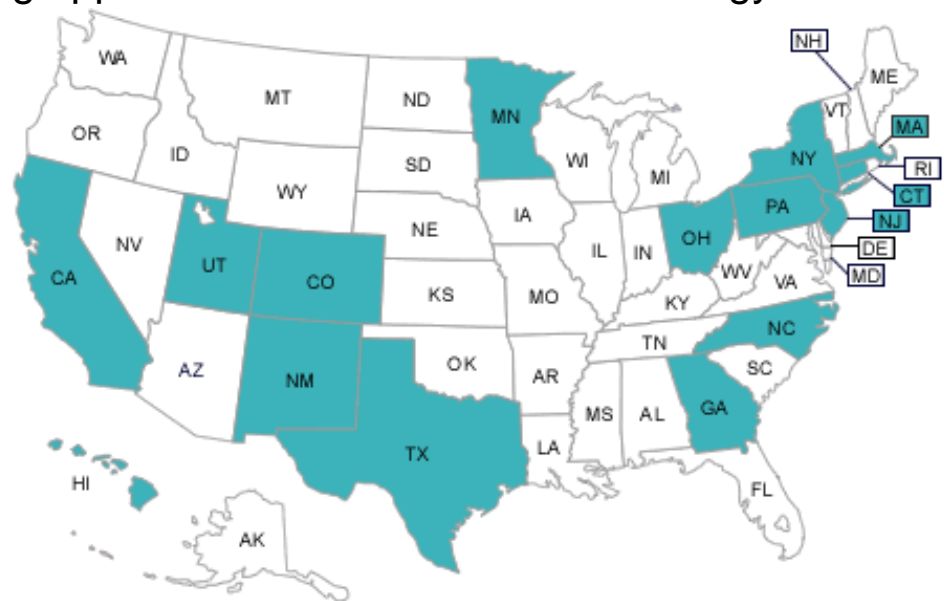
The Clean Energy-Environment State Partnership

EPA provides:

- Dedicated, hands-on assistance evaluating strategic and programmatic options
- Targeted guidance and analysis
- State-to-state peer exchange and communication support
- Information about funding opportunities and related clean energy resources
- National recognition

Partners take action:

- Collaboration among state agencies
- Establish clean energy goals
- Evaluate options and measure benefits
- Develop clean energy action plan



Participating States (15):

CA, CO, CT, GA, HI, MA, MN, NC, NJ, NM, NY, OH, PA, TX, UT



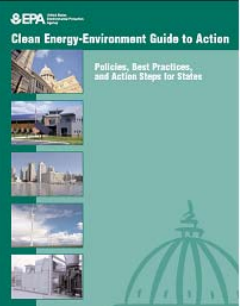
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Many States Interested in Co-Benefits of Clean Energy

- States have different:
 - Goals:
 - Economic, Energy, Environment
 - Champions & Clients:
 - Governor, Legislature, Agency Staff, Local Governments, NGOs, General Public
- Each may require different information to motivate or validate action(s)
 - Jobs, greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, renewable energy
 - Prospective versus Retrospective Analyses



Resources for States – *Example Tools, Analysis, Expertise*



Guidance:

- Clean Energy-Environment Guide to Action: Policies, Best Practices and Action Steps for States
- SEP Toolkit
- SIP Guidance for EE/RE Actions
- Clean Energy potential assessment guidance
- Lead By Example Guidebook
- Guidebook for Assessing Multiple Benefits

Quantifying State Emissions:

- State GHG Inventory Tool
- NACAA Clean Air and Climate Protection Software
- E-Grid
- E-Calc



Evaluating Clean Energy Policy Options:

- Cost Benefits & Emissions (GHG, Air Pollution):
 - CACPS Policy Assessment Module
- Macroeconomic Impacts:
 - Access to Economic Models
- Human Health Effects:
 - Co-Benefits Risk Assessment (COBRA)
 - Mitigation Impact Screening Tool (MIST)

Communicating Benefits

- GHG Equivalency Calculator

State-to-State Peer Exchange

- EE/RE State Technical Forums
- Conferences and training sessions
- Reports and white-papers

Coordination with Other Voluntary Programs:

- Green Power Partnership
- CHP Partnership
- National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency



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Selecting the Right Tool for the Job – Key Questions for Getting Started with Measurement

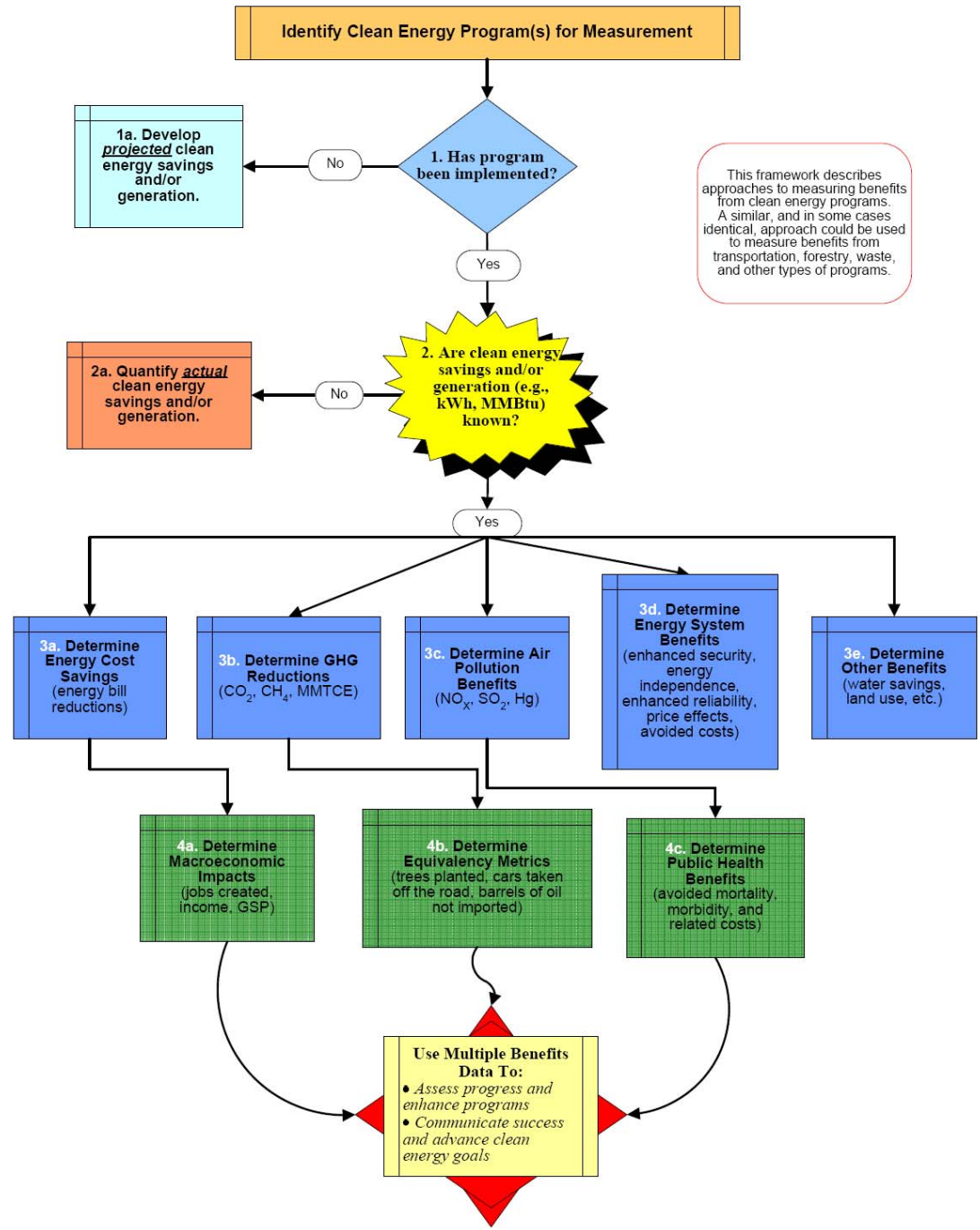
- Who is the audience and what kinds of information do they need?
- Why is analysis being undertaken?
 - Do you need to demonstrate the value of an existing program or persuade investment in a new one?
- What resources are necessary? available?
 - Data
 - Expertise, level of rigor
 - Financial
 - Time
 - Staff

Answering these questions helps determine what tools & models are appropriate to the policy or program context.



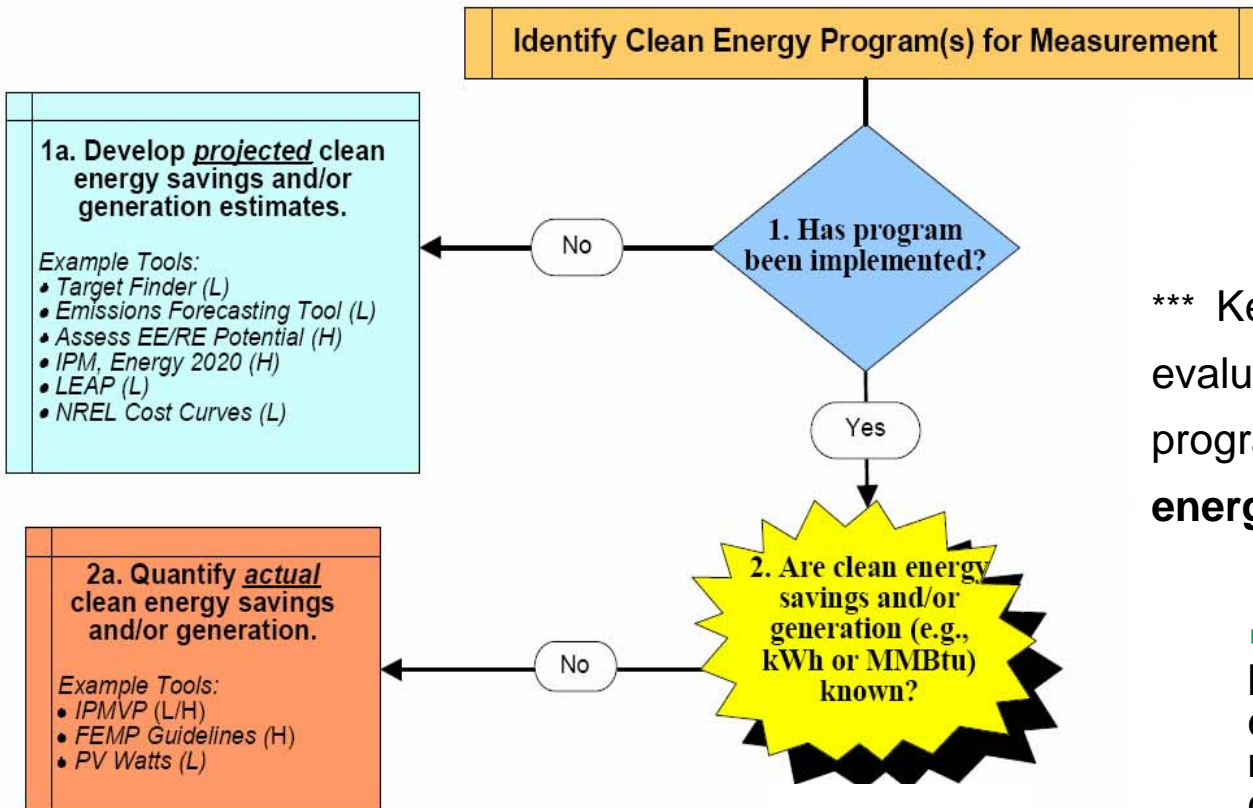
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- This Co-benefits framework helps to map out process, questions and options



Getting Started

Example Framework for Determining Benefits of Clean Energy Programs

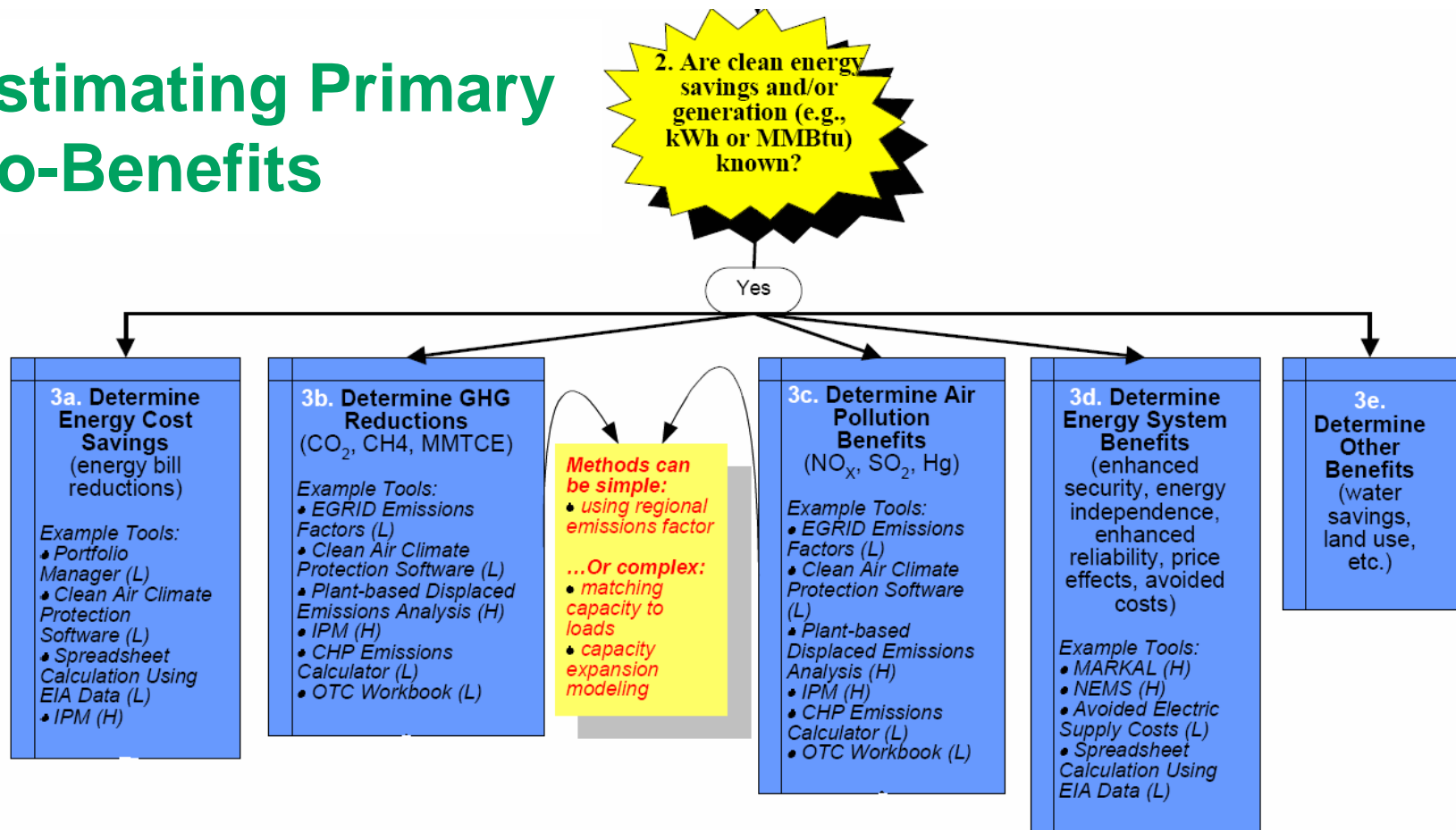


*** Key data need for evaluating clean energy programs is **actual energy savings**;

- Once savings are known, it is much easier to identify the multiple benefits of clean energy.



Estimating Primary Co-Benefits



- Once energy savings and/or generation is known, it is possible to estimate:
 - Energy cost savings
 - Greenhouse gas emission reductions
 - Air Pollution Benefits
 - Energy System Benefits
 - Other...



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Taking Co-Benefits Estimates Further

4a. Determine Macroeconomic Impacts (jobs created, income, GSP)

Example Tools:

- Community Energy Opportunity Finder (L)
- JEDI (L)
- REMI (H)
- IMPLAN (H)
- AMIGA (H)

Other data needed:

- Investment by firms
- Program costs
- Energy price forecasts

4b. Determine Equivalency Metrics (trees planted, cars taken off the road, barrels of oil not imported)

Example Tools:

- GHG Equivalency Calculator (L)

4c. Determine Public Health Benefits (avoided mortality, morbidity, & related costs)

Example Tools:

- BenMAP (H)
- COBRA (L)

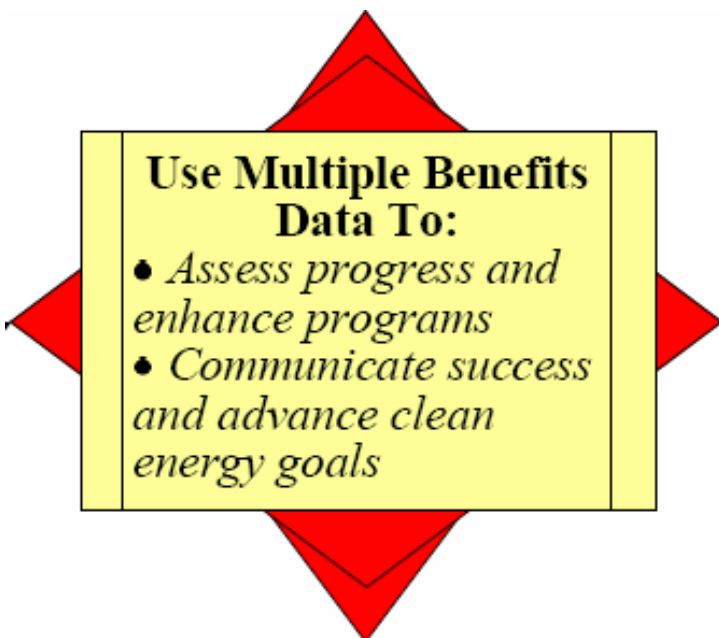
Other data needed:
• Dispersion modeling data (for BenMAP)

- Then, building on previous analyses,
 - Energy costs savings can be used to estimate macroeconomic impacts (e.g. jobs)
 - Greenhouse gases can be translated into easily understood metrics (e.g. cars, trees), and
 - Air pollution benefits can be used to approximate human health effects (and related economic benefits).



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Using Co-Benefits



- Multiple benefits data can be used to inform key stakeholders and/or decision-makers about progress and new opportunities.
- Co-benefits can expand the number of parties interested in issue
- It can also demonstrate progress or shortfalls relative to multiple goals.
- **BUT this cannot be done easily without the energy savings or generation data.**



Opportunities for ECAI Collaboration

- As stated, determination or estimation of energy savings and/or generation data is key to estimating benefits of clean energy for states
 - EPA has many tools to assess ancillary benefits but could use additional tools and guidance for state-level energy-related analyses
- Potential opportunities for collaboration
 - Technical peer review of products & tools
 - Provision of information and/or guidance for states conducting energy analyses
 - Others?



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For More Information

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